

MAILS
From San Francisco:
Honolulu, April 6.
For San Francisco:
Logan, April 5.
From Vancouver:
Nagasaki, April 18.
For Vancouver:
Makura, April 27.

Honolulu Star-Bulletin

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WILSON DECLARES WAR; RIGID RULES FOR GERMANS HERE

President's Proclamation Lays Down Regulations; Congress Is Passing \$100,000,000 Fund

FIERCE FIGHTING BY GERMAN AND RUSSIAN FORCES

Drive Toward Petrograd May Be in Progress at River Stockholm

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)
PETROGRAD, Russia, April 6.—The Germans today took the offensive south of Riga, penetrating the Russian lines. The latter made strong counter-attacks and restored the positions, driving out the Germans.

BERLIN, Germany, April 6.—More than 9000 Russians, 150 machine guns and mine throwers were captured today in a German attack on the Russian bridgehead over the Stockholms river, says an official statement.

U-Pirates Still Busy

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)
CHERBOURG, France, April 6.—The Brazilian steamer Parana has been sunk, with three of the crew missing.

Kent Coast Bombed

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)
LONDON, Eng., April 6.—Several Kent coast towns were bombarded today from German airplanes.

WAR EFFECTS ON BUSINESS ARE PROBLEMATIC

If Shipping is Not Disturbed Islands Will Not Suffer Much, is Opinion

Effects of the war on the business of the territory are a matter of surprise among businessmen of Honolulu until it can be learned what course the United States will pursue relative to commerce and to shipping, especially to the shipping that runs between these islands and the mainland. Today being with many of the business houses a holiday it was impossible to secure interviews with all of the businessmen of Honolulu and those who were seen all expressed an unwillingness to undertake a definite forecast without more information at hand.

Sugar being the great industry of the islands, the Star-Bulletin called upon Manager Allen M. Nowell of the Sugar Factors Company. In reply to the query of probable effect of war on the sugar business Manager Nowell said: "It is impossible to say until we know what is going to happen to transportation. It will depend greatly on whether we are let alone and allowed to handle our large sugar crop. If we are so let alone it will not seriously affect us. If we have not the shipping facilities we shall certainly feel the war grievously in the business world."

Nowell expects to see most commodities used in the islands go higher, thereby increasing the cost of living. A. W. T. Bottomley, last year's president of the Sugar Planters' Association, agreed with Nowell as to the effect war would have on the sugar business depending chiefly on its effect on shipping. "All business will feel it," said Bottomley. "Taxes are bound to go up and we may expect war inflation of all prices."

Albert F. Just said that he presumed necessities would all be higher when the war effects became felt, that inflation of prices was naturally to be expected.

J. L. Fleming, president of the stock exchange, said he thought stocks might sell off at first but that when it became determined that the government would not interfere with shipments nor arbitrarily fix prices he believed that there would be recoveries.

Other stock brokers expressed similar theories. Wm. H. McInerney said: "As a result of the declaration of war there is no limit to which the price of shoes will go and if the war is of any duration I look for a large amount of fabrics being used for the upper part

PROCLAMATION

Governor Pinkham Calls For Agricultural Activity to Make Hawaii Independent in Reasonable Subsistence

WHEREAS, Congress has declared the United States of America to be in a state of war with the German Empire; and
WHEREAS, All obligations of neutrality have, from the beginning of this day, ceased; and

WHEREAS, The Territory of Hawaii has its duty to the Federal Government and the various States of the Union, particularly those of the Pacific Coast, and the possessions, connections, and high seas; and

WHEREAS, The International Institute of Agriculture of Rome through its almost universal and constant statistical agricultural information has warned the world generally that a dangerous and impending food shortage threatens the populations of all civilized countries; and

WHEREAS, The governments of Europe and the British Islands have taken charge of the food supplies and their distribution and consumption within their own borders; and

WHEREAS, The last harvest in the United States was below the average and food has reached an almost prohibitive price, particularly to the poor and persons of limited means; and

WHEREAS, The Territory of Hawaii is not a self-contained, self-supporting division of the United States; and

WHEREAS, The annual charts and reports of the Governor to the Honorable Secretary of the Interior have, item by item, disclosed wherein the Territory of Hawaii fails to such an extreme in the production of her food supplies; and

WHEREAS, According to the fortunes of war, the Territory of Hawaii, by her indifference and inefficiency is exposing herself, her defenders and the United States at large by her helpless food condition;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, LUCIUS E. PINKHAM, Governor of Hawaii, insofar as the authority in me lies, do warn, urge and direct the owners, officers and managers of agricultural organizations of whatever nature, the owners of ranches, and the people having control of land for agriculture, that their enterprise and immediate assistance is necessary in the production of the food supplies requisite to render the entire population of these far-isolated islands and our defenders independent of outside assistance for reasonable subsistence.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the Territory of Hawaii to be affixed. DONE at the Capitol, in Honolulu, this 6th day of April, 1917.

LUCIUS E. PINKHAM.
By the Governor:
WADE WARREN THAYER,
Secretary of Hawaii.

GOVERNOR TELLS ABOUT FEEDING OF GUARDSMEN

Gov. Pinkham today sent to the house of representatives a lengthy communication outlining the reasons for feeding members of the National Guard at the armory in 1916, partly from immigration funds.

The governor says that guardsmen were fed at the armory between January 8 and March 14, 1914. One Saturday afternoon Brig. Gen. Samuel I. Johnson informed the governor, the report continues, that he was going to Hawaii and that many of the guardsmen had exhausted their own means of shelter and subsistence, and that some of the men were forced to sleep in the open.

Upon learning this, the governor says he ordered that cots be placed in the armory for such of the guardsmen as were without shelter. To settle for the time being the food problem, he says he gave \$100 out of his own pocket and that, at the same time, Gen. Johnson contributed \$50. In addition to this the governor secured an additional \$60 from private sources.

On January 8 or 10, says the report, things came to a point in the guard where he was forced to turn to the appropriation for the aid of the indigent and the unemployed.

The governor points out that, in aiding the guardsmen, \$830.37 was used from territorial funds, in addition to \$694.19 that he secured from private persons, making a total of \$1524.47.

of the shoe. Leather is becoming scarcer and scarcer and today cattle of only two years growth are being killed for the skins.
T. H. Petrie said: "I do not look for a great change in the mode of living in the islands as a result of the war, unless the federal government takes over all the ships, having only enough to transport necessary food stuffs. I do not think it will come and I expect to see sugar shipped to the mainland the same as usual."

NAVAL BASE IS READY FOR WAR

"We have received a confirmation of the declaration of war."

"All preparations at Pearl Harbor for war have already been made."

This is the only news Capt. George R. Clark, commandant of the Pearl Harbor naval station, said he had at noon today for publication.

The commandant expressed himself as greatly interested in Associated Press despatches read to him over the telephone by the Star-Bulletin telling of the navy's progress in making ready for war.

At the local naval station on Allen street the force was ready to act the minute orders came.

The U. S. S. St. Louis was berthed at the navy wharf. Her officers refused to confirm a report in circulation today that she was to steam for the mainland April 15.

The four submarines of the third division, 35, 36, 37 and 38, are at Pearl Harbor, having been cleaned and painted in drydock here last week following annual battle practice off Lahaina, Maui.

Although the Federal and Marconi offices have been absolutely taken over by the government the Mutual wireless department while practically in the same position has really been closed to commercial business without the navy taking it over.

Navy officials said this morning in regard to the Mutual Company and inter-island communication that after the report had been made to headquarters at Washington that possibly an order might be sent out to resume commercial messages among the islands in the next few days.

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ALIEN ENEMIES WARNED BY PRESIDENT TO OBEY RULES

(Associated Press Service by Federal Wireless)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 6.—In his war proclamation, President Wilson today establishes the following regulations for alien enemies resident in the United States and its possessions:

"An alien enemy shall not have possession of fire arms, of weapons or implements of war, ammunition. Maxim or other silencer, nor shall an alien enemy use or operate aircraft or wireless, or use a cipher.

"All property in his possession, for violation of the foregoing, is subject to seizure.

"An alien enemy shall not approach within half a mile of any federal or state fort, camp, arsenal, aircraft station, government or naval vessel, yard, or munitions factory.

"An alien enemy shall not write or print any attack or threat against the government, Congress, the military, naval or civil service; shall not reside in or enter any locality which the president designates as prohibitive (prohibited).

"An alien enemy shall not depart from the United States until he receives a permit.

"If necessary, to prevent violations of these regulations the alien enemies will be obliged to register. Any believed to be violating any regulation is subject to summary arrest."

NAVY TAKES OVER WIRELESS PLANTS

Systems Between Here and the Mainland Seized; Mutual Gives Its Use

As the most drastic war measure adopted in Honolulu since the formal declaration of war by President Wilson the United States navy department at 11:30 this morning took over all wireless companies and plants in the islands and established a rigid censorship over the cable office.

The move means that absolutely no messages other than federal government or territorial official business will be received or transmitted in Hawaii by wireless and nothing but straight English messages—no code or foreign languages—will be accepted at the cable office.

It also means that temporarily at least the only means of communication between the islands will be by mail as the measure includes the Mutual Telephone Company's wireless department as well although in a slightly different manner than the others.

Navy Representative in Charge
A representative of the navy department has been dispatched to the wireless plants of the Marconi, the Mutual and the Federal companies to take charge. All of the operators have now been enrolled in the navy reserve and consequently will remain at their posts. The city office forces of the wireless companies will not be disturbed but they will be able to take government business only.

Commercial Business by Cable
All commercial business will necessarily go by cable now and a censor will see all messages sent from here, holding back any which he may deem improper. No incoming messages will be censored here inasmuch as they will be subjected to a rigid examination in San Francisco.

Although the wireless plants here are in charge of the navy department now the army will continue to patrol and guard the premises as it has done for some weeks past, due to the small number of available marines stationed here.

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COMMERCE CHAMBER WILL MEET TO PASS RESOLUTION MONDAY

To pass a resolution indorsing the action of President Wilson and congress in declaring war on Germany, the Chamber of Commerce of Honolulu will meet Monday morning at 10 o'clock and every member is requested to be present.

This morning J. F. C. Hagens, president of the chamber, said that at that time he would make an address to the members but until then he did not care to say anything.

Wilson Hopes For Disarmament Later

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 6.—In a statement approving the army plan presented to congress by the war department, President Wilson said today:

"The hope of the world is that when the European war is over, arrangements may be made composing many questions which hitherto seemed to require the arming of nations."

Must Haul Down Flag of Ahlers

"Haul the German flag down at once."

This is the short, decisive answer sent at noon today by Collector of the Port Malcolm A. Franklin to Deputy Collector Byron A. Baird of Hilo.

Baird wired to the collector about 11 o'clock this morning, saying that the master of the German refugee merchant steamer O. J. D. Ahlers at Hilo objected to lowering the German flag on his vessel, which is supposed to be a war prize today, in the same status as the German boats taken possession of last night in this port on orders from Washington.

While Chief Immigration Inspector Richard L. Halsey of the local station would make no statement today concerning the Ahlers' crew, it is believed here that the sailors have been taken off the steamer and may be brought here from Hilo for detention with the crews of the German vessels at this port.

NO BREAK WITH OTHER CENTRAL POWERS AS YET

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 6.—The United States has no intention of severing relations with Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey, allies of Germany, unless those nations force such a step, as is regarded extremely likely.

This was learned from excellent authority last night; just prior to the formal declaration of war by the United States upon Germany.

It was also learned that the officials of the state department are confident that the governments at Constantinople, Sofia and Vienna will not be allowed to continue at peace with this country, if Germany can avoid such a thing. They are confident that the Kaiser's ministers in Berlin are prepared for the declaration of war by the United States and have already matured their plans for dragging Austria into an open break with America.

Turkey of course will act as she is told to do by the Berlin authorities, and probably will sever relations with Washington within a short time, while the attitude of Vienna is also believed to have been determined in Berlin for some time.

The "rule of the road" for drivers in England is to drive to the left, while in the United States it is to the right.

NINETY-ONE GERMAN VESSELS SEIZED; U. S. MAY USE THEM; NOT CONFISCATE, PAY LATER ON

Teuton Craft From Atlantic to Philippines Taken Over and Crews Removed Under Guard—Congress Backs War Moves With Emergency Budget

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 6.—Moving with noticeable swiftness, every branch of the federal government is joining in the war on Germany declared by the president today in formal proclamation.

A huge emergency war fund of \$100,000,000 will be ready perhaps tonight or tomorrow. It has already passed the senate.

President Wilson signed the war resolution at 1:11 o'clock today, making war with Germany an actuality.

All naval militia and reserves have been called to the colors.

The president also immediately signed a proclamation formally declaring a state of war between Germany and the United States and calling upon Americans to give support to all measures of the government.

The navy department immediately wirelessed all stations, yards and ships, telling them of Wilson's signing the resolution and proclamation and directing their activities.

Congress began immediately to provide the sinews of war.

An appropriation of \$100,000,000 as an emergency war fund, to be used at the president's discretion, was attached to the general deficiency bill. This action is similar to that which placed \$50,000,000 at the disposal of President McKinley in the Spanish-American war.

This emergency fund was quickly voted in the senate. It must still be approved in the house, which is expected to take quick action. The senate, after voting the fund, adjourned until Monday.

NEW YORK, N. Y., April 6.—It developed today that the seizure of German ships in American ports began immediately after Congress had declared war existing. Before daylight the United States had taken over all the vessels in the Atlantic ports. It is understood that the taking over of these vessels does not involve confiscation, but that the United States will use them and pay for them after the war.

Ninety-one ships in American ports were seized, of a gross tonnage of 600,000. These include 23 in Philippine ports, 11 in Honolulu, and one at Pago Pago. Twenty-seven were seized at New York.

The 11 listed as taken at Honolulu probably include eight merchantmen here, one at Hilo, and the interned naval vessels Geier and Lochsun.

Honolulu Receives War Declaration Quietly; No Excitement Whatever

Honolulu in the last 10 years has seldom been quieter than today—April 6, 1917—the day when war was declared with Germany.

The news of the house action, absolutely assuring the declaration of war, reached the city at 10 last night. Associated Press despatches to the Star-Bulletin and the Advertiser announced the fact and inside of a half hour the whole town knew it. The Star-Bulletin's telephones had rung almost ceaselessly all evening, with the question, "Is war declared yet?" and by the middle of the evening the paper was able to say that war was virtually declared through the action of the house.

However, though there were rumors around of the seizure of German ships, excitement was conspicuous by its absence. The downtown section of the city was almost deserted. A few auto parties came down to motor along the waterfront and look for excitement but it was impossible to tell what was going on. The sending of troops to the ships was accomplished so quietly and quickly that spectators without some special knowledge could not understand what was happening.

Neither at army nor National Guard headquarters were any special signs of activity noticeable.
Today was much quieter than usual in Honolulu. On Good Friday many business houses close all day and more for a part of the day, and the business section was sparsely peopled. Only a few businessmen came downtown except to look at their mail, many spending the day out of the city.

(Continued on page two)